

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—June 4.
Josephine, schooner, 120 tons, Captain Copland, from Melbourne. Captain, 145 tons, Captain Watkins, from Warramunga.
Mary Smith, schooner, 10 tons, Captain Richardson, from Liverpool. 19th ultimo, in ballast. Anderson, Campbell, and Co., agents.
Western Star, brig, 170 tons, Captain Webb, from Otage 12th instant, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, Messrs. Crawford, Mackay, McCreesh, Lawrence, and Reid. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—June 4.
Richard Butler, for San Francisco; Frank, for Otage; Star of Australia (s), for Yarra Yarra (s), for Brisbane; Kate Kearney, for South Sea Islands.

CLEARANCE.—June 4.
Kate Kearney, schooner, 78 tons, Captain Barry, for North Sea Islands. Passengers—Mrs. Barry and family (5), Miss Jones, Mr. Morris, and one native.

COASTERS INWARDS.—June 4.
Promp, schooner, from Newcastle, with 210 tons coal; Jessie, from Port Macquarie, with 100 tons coal; 30 tons coal, 14 tons sugar, 100 lbs. hides, 61 boards, 1855 staves, 6 casks copper, 170 shingles, 1810 dozen oranges, 65 bags sugar; Constance (s), from Morehead, with 60 tons coal, 250 bags hay, 30 bags maize, 6 packages oil, 4 casks poultry, 6 cases eggs, 12 pigs, 4 boxes, 6 bushels wheat, 12 bushels beans, 50 lbs. rice.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—June 4.
Catherine, schooner, for Newcastle, for Newcastle; Jessie, for Port Macquarie; Twin, for Macleay River; Oriant, for Morehead.

IMPORTS.—June 4.
Josephine, from Melbourne: 100 cases oil, 1120 bags potatoes, W. Wright; 20 tons bone-dust, Law, Somers, and Co.; 240 cart boxes, 300 cases straw, 40 packages, F. L. Lewis, and Co. Alford, from Warramunga: 120 tons potatoes, 40 bushels wheat, 10 bales hay, S. Powell.

EXPORTS.—June 4.
Kate Kearney, for San Francisco: 10 tons coal, 12 bags powder, 100 cases, 120 pigs, 1 ton sugar, 100 lbs. hides, 61 boards, 1855 staves, 6 casks copper, 170 shingles, 1810 dozen oranges, 65 bags sugar; Constance (s), from Morehead, with 60 tons coal, 250 bags hay, 30 bags maize, 6 packages oil, 4 casks poultry, 6 cases eggs, 12 pigs, 4 boxes, 6 bushels wheat, 12 bushels beans, 50 lbs. rice.

SHIP MAIL.
Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Fiji.—By the Kate Kearney, this day, at noon, if not under way.
For California.—By the Richard Butler, this day, at noon, if not under way.

For Brisbane.—By the Star of Australia (s), this day, at noon.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Melbourne (s), on Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

For Perth.—By the City of Perth (s), on Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

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For London.—By the City of London (s), on Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. 4TH JUNE, 1863.

Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	State of sky.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Force of rain.	Force of hail.	Force of snow.	Force of ice.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS AT THE PENINSULA, WINSTON, FOR MAY, 1863.

Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	State of sky.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Force of rain.	Force of hail.	Force of snow.	Force of ice.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	State of sky.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Force of rain.	Force of hail.	Force of snow.	Force of ice.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.

DIARY.

Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	State of sky.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Force of rain.	Force of hail.	Force of snow.	Force of ice.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	State of sky.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Force of rain.	Force of hail.	Force of snow.	Force of ice.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30.00	65.0	W.	B.	W.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will ensure the receipt of correspondence in good time. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for publication should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for publication in the Sydney Morning Herald, should be left at the office before 11 p.m. on SATURDAY. No advertisements will be received on Sunday.

JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS.

Sydney Morning Herald, April 7.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1863.

We believe that if the census of opinion could be taken in the English nation it would be found that not one man in a thousand is in favour of slavery, or of the slave power of such.

There are many who think that insurrection is the right of subjects, and that the unanimous movement of millions is sufficient to dissolve the tie which constitutes and treaties have framed and established. It would not be safe to lay down any general rule in support of this opinion, because it is quite possible that people lodged in a particular territory may strike for independence which will involve the expense which has been incurred by those from whom they separate for advantages which they assume and enjoy. Mr. PRESIDENT DAVIS, for example, repudiated the Mississippi bonds, and the money had been spent, but the debt was discharged not by the honest mode of payment, but by a simple vote. If we concede very broadly the right of insurrection we must at the same time maintain the right of self-preservation, and we can easily understand how a new Government will imperil that of which it is the offshoot. After the most liberal concessions have been made to individual rights, we must still reserve some strength, durability, and obligation to a compact once solemnly made, and to a State once formally established. There is, however, in the heart of most Englishmen a sympathy with everything which seems to be struggling against mighty odds. The South has appeared in this position, and with apparently most limited means, has maintained a defence which negatives the notion of martial degeneracy. There is also a feeling that the struggle maintained by the North for its domination over the South is a mere sacrifice of life, and that finally it will be impossible to maintain the Union, whether desirable or not. Nor need we disown that another sentiment has largely pervaded the public mind, and that the threats of a half a century have been answered from a brutal Press, have sown the feelings of Englishmen, and

**THE AMERICAN WAR.—EMANCIPATION
OF THE SLAVE.**

THE AMERICAN WAR—EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVE.

A PUBLIC meeting of the citizens of Sydney was held yesterday evening in the Lyceum Theatre, "for the purpose of expressing sympathy with President Lincoln and the American cause."

Amongst those present on the platform were Mr. Parkes, Mr. LOVE, M.L.A.; Mr. Caldwell, M.L.A.; Mr. Lucas, M.L.A.; Mr. W. B. Hall, M.L.A.; Mr. G. W. Stansfield, M.L.A.; the Rev. B. G. Wilson, the Rev. R. W. Vanderkiste, and the Rev. G. H. Stanley. At the time the proceedings commenced, the theatre was not quite half filled.

On the subject of the war, the following were the remarks of the speaker:

THE ORATOR OF SYDNEY took the chair, and opened the proceedings by reading the advertisement calling the meeting. He hoped they would hear with pleasure the various reports of the progress of the war, and with an impartial hearing, whether on one side of the question or the other.

more or less connected with slavery. During that time there had been eight Presidents, and of these the first five were from Virginia. (A voice: "They were the best.")

The other three who followed were silent on the subject of slavery. The election of President Lincoln was a fight between the anti-slavery men and the slaveholders, and the anti-slavery men were successful. The result of this result was made known the Southern States rebelled. For this rebellion the South had been for some time prepared, since, seeing that the abolitionists of the North were getting stronger and stronger, the South was an increasing tendency towards abolition. The South had strengthened their position by giving to its own men all the positions of importance in the army and the navy. How was the rebellion? The rebellion was a rebellion of the arms were carefully distributed at such points as to be most effective to the South in case of need. Thus, when

The Rev. W. RIDLEY, the secretary to the movement, then read letters from the Rev. Dr. Woolley, Mr. J. H. Williams, Mr. Samuel L. A., Archibald, Mr. C. M. Curtis, Mr. Wm. C. Windeyer, and Mr. Curtis, of Bathurst, regretting their inability to attend, but expressing their sympathy with the promoters of the meeting.

Mr. W. B. ALLEN, M.L.A., was cheered on rising to move the first resolution. He said that the meeting was not to be won by a vote, but by the force of the argument. It was proposed they should express their sympathy—in connection with the British people in England and elsewhere, wherever scattered throughout the world—in favour of the American people who were struggling against slavery. The position of President Lincoln was not understood generally by the people of this colony; and it was not misunderstood by a large portion of the people of the United States. He said that it was said that this was not a war for the extinction of slavery by the Northern States. Well, that might be admitted. When the Northern States were forced into the war, they went into it for the preservation of the Union. (Hear, hear.) But the Southern States went to war with the Northern States for the purpose of maintaining the right to the establishment of a slave empire in the heart of a civilised people. That was the position in which the two Powers stood. It was said that President Lincoln was not a slaveholder, and that he was not in their proclamation of abolishing slavery. And it was argued by those who were either ignorant of the position of President Lincoln, or who wished to misrepresent him, that he was not a slaveholder. Well, slaveholders should abolish slavery in the States over which it had control as well as in the States over which it had no control; and they argued from that fact that President Lincoln was not a slaveholder. The American States in favour of the abolition of slavery. ("Neither is there.") (Hear, hear.) Well, before the day came he trusted he should be able to come to the question, that the President of the United States could not, from his position, have done anything else than what he had done; that he had no power to do anything else; that he was not a slaveholder, but only by the rebellion of the Southern States that the power to abolish slavery was created. In order to resist exactly the position that the President stood on, they said that he was not a slaveholder from the period of the Declaration of Independence, and trace from the old constitution of the Confederation the action of slavery to the present hour, and the position of the President of the United States in connection with regard to slavery. Most of them were aware that the United States were formed of thirteen British colonies that were established in America, and that the English people were not a slaveholder. It was not committed by England, and it was alleged that they netted them constitutionally to revolt, according to the acknowledged law of England, and to the principles of every civilised people in the world. The principle that they asserted against the British Constitution became intolerable and oppressive, the people were justified in revolting from their allegiance, and in becoming independent. But that proposition had not yet occurred to the people of the Southern States of North America. It had never been admitted that the Government of the United States had arrived at that state of oppression that there was such a necessity for the people to declare their independence any of the States to revolt. When the War of Independence was fought and won, the thirteen colonies

that they could never sustain a Constitution. They were always ready to surrender to the South, and accordingly they must convey a power which was inconsistent with the sovereignty of each State. A Government was at first formed of the Confederate States. The States were three years. One of the principles upon which that Confederation was established, was that the Congress of the Confederate States had no power to pass any law that would interfere with the rights of the States controlled by all the States; the States retained the power within themselves of adopting or rejecting any law of the Congress. Twelve years after the establishment of the Confederate States, the States were no longer united; and the States then established the present Federal Government of the United States, which was embodied in a Constitution. By that Constitution they were authorized to exercise the power of conferring power of each and every State to make laws consistent with the sovereign power of each State; but there was no power conveyed by implication; the Constitution withheld by express laws any power to interfere with slavery in any of the States. Each State maintained the sovereign power of control over the States, and the States were not authorized by the Congress had no power to interfere. The Congress could not even make such a law by which slave masters would be punished in the States; that was reserved as a power to the States. The States were united to the present hour. President Lincoln, and every other President, had to take an oath that he would faithfully, and to the best of his ability, preserve and defend the Constitution. The States were not in pursuance of that oath, when the Confederate States revolted. President Lincoln must either have been a traitor, and have committed an act of treason to the United States, or he was not a President. He was not.

That this meeting, concerning in the sentiments of a large number of the British people, is of opinion that the Government of the United States has been guilty of a crime, and that it deserves the sympathy and moral support of all friends of freedom and justice in every country.

We took the liberty of moving that resolution: (Cheers and hisses, and cries of "No, no;" and "Yes, yes.")

Mr. CALDWELL seconded the resolution, and would have declined to do so, seeing the numerous avocations he had to attend to, but at last, at this time, had it not been that he was sure to be a Royal Dignitary, he would have felt an interest in this question, in which he most heartily joined them. Not that he felt any particular interest in the rights of the North, because he was not a slaveholder, but that he felt that they did not come out of the thing wrong, but that, whatever they had been in the past, they had at length been led to take a proper step, and he did not believe that there was a man in the meeting who would not respond to the sentiment that the world must and should be free. (Cheers.) With that view, he would have been ashamed of himself, as a man and a Christian, if he had not come forward when asked to second the resolution. He was not a slaveholder, but he had a long fight for liberty, until at last they had obtained it, and it would be indeed a scandal to their memory to acquiescent in the efforts of those who were fighting the same battle that they themselves had fought and conquered. He rejoiced that President Lincoln had had the firmness to declare at last that the slaves should be free. The United States had always been a great and wealthy country, but it had been degraded by the blot of slavery. That had now been removed, and it would become what all wished to see it, a great, glorious, and free country. (Cheers.)

no option but to preserve the Union—(cheers and hisses)—to preserve the Union as he found it, with slavery connected with it. But when the power was transferred to the President, and the President, there was also a power conveyed when treason broke out, to confiscate the property of every man found in rebellion; and in the exercise of that power, President Lincoln had taken the first opportunity to free the liberating slaves of the rebels—(cheers). But President Lincoln could not more interfere with the States not in rebellion than he could interfere with the property of the church. (Hear, hear.)

It was not the President's business to say that the President had committed, and to wish him God speed. (Cheers.) He considered that those who said that President Lincoln was not willing to have his hands tied, were not willing to have the Government do what the Government had offered to do. Slaveholders in the loyal States that if they would liberate their slaves they should have compensation.

When the question of the admission of the United States was first accepted, there was a great hope in the State of Virginia, that at some future day would kindle into a flame that would set the slave free. They were always particularly jealous of the slave. They were always ready to defend the Constitution, the subject of slavery was brought before the House of Representatives, and a committee of Northern men (with one exception) were sent to the Congress, and they were engaged in the slave question. That resolution was accepted by the House of Representatives in 1790. That was the way in which Congress interpreted the Constitution when it was first accepted. It was the way in which they desired to take part with the slaveholders and there were many such, both here and in England, what right had the Northern States to interfere with their protective policy on the South? Now, who was to be the Congress, and who was to be the President? It was in 1816? Why, it was a man from a slave State that proposed it, and it was a vote from a slave State that interpreted the law. The Constitution was at that time interpreted in the way in which it was interpreted according to the Constitution to regulate trade and commerce; and although the Atlantic States were at first opposed to a protective policy, they afterwards came to the conclusion, instead of relying on the trade with England, to rely on themselves. It was calculated by the American planters that by the operation of the market, and the cotton would be beaten from the market, and they would have the whole of the market to themselves; and that expectation had been fully realised. The cotton-growing ones, and had their population was the labour of the workmen, and they must therefore order the trade in order to lessen the cost of labour in order to be able to compete with the goods of England market. (Upon this subject Mr. Allen quoted the pro-slavery work, "Cotton is King.") This, however, the Northern people would not have, although, from the Northern point of view, the Government up to the time of the Presidential election, there had never been a President who had proposed the abolition of slavery. They had all been

The Rev. Mr. Wilson said, he took it for granted that every man having common sense understood what the present juncture of affairs, mentioned in the resolution, meant. He cared not a jot what motives had been the motives of the President. At the same time, he was altogether beside the question, since they were only called upon to endorse the sentiment of sympathy in the present state of affairs—namely, the non-interference of the slave. There was not a man in the room who would not endorse this sentiment, for some knew better about liberty than did the people of England. The upper classes, he said, have failed—they might have gone off from the truth, but the people have not. The people of the North loved liberty so well that they rose as a man to preserve the hand of their beloved Sovereign from being touched by the representative of the slave-holding States. It was a great thing that the question of slavery here at the present time, since the question of slavery had been brought, it might be said, to their very doors by the kidnapping in the South Seas. And he hoped that the people of the North would interfere in this matter would so far intimidate them that they would stealers of the Pacific as to prevent them from continuing their piratical acts by showing what they had done in the North. It was a great thing that the North knew little, but some of the people of the North believed him to be a man quite equal to the position in which circumstances had placed him. When elected, he could never have anticipated the being called upon to do what he was now doing. He would have said, he might have wished for that consummation. Providence, however, had put him in a position, which, if any man were equal to, he was. It was very true that the North had been wrong, but the North had not behaved right in this matter, but the North was right in the North as they would be treated themselves. If a man misrepent part of his life, that was no reason why he should continue to do so to his life's end; and it was the same with the North. It was a great thing that the North might have misbehaved itself in the past, yet it had improved in the present, and now only too glad of the opportunity of liberating themselves from their Constitution. It was not for him to fall out with the President. It was not for him to write in that paper. He had seen an article in that influential journal setting forth that he would go to the meeting, and he would go to the meeting. This was valuable information, and it was a great thing that this was much to be said in the matter, that, although the work was on the same, the terms on which it was prosecuted would be different from what they would be if it was prosecuted in the English school. This was valuable information, and it was a great thing that this was much to be said in the matter, that, although the work was on the same, the terms on which it was prosecuted would be different from what they would be if it was prosecuted in the English school. This was valuable information, and it was a great thing that this was much to be said in the matter, that, although the work was on the same, the terms on which it was prosecuted would be different from what they would be if it was prosecuted in the English school.

ministers of the Gospel in the Southern States—not all, perhaps, but the larger proportion—had been led to misinterpret the teaching of the Bible to the minds of the negroes. They had laboured to prove that slavery was a Scriptural institution. If he (Mr. W.) could think that the God of all things could lend himself to the cause of slavery, he should not have the right to demand that God should be so harmful to the cause of the teachings of Christianity to strike off the fetters from the slave, and liberate those who were tyrannised over by their fellow-men. God gave us our liberty at our birth; we have no absolute right to every nation and people. He heartily sympathised with this movement, and thanked his hearers for the attention they had given to his address this evening.

Mr. W. then said that he was agreed to unanimously, and with acclamation.

Mr. H. PATERSON rose, amid considerable applause, to move the second resolution. He must say he did not know of any other meeting of the kind in the world upon the progress of events in America, but it might have a higher value to society in influencing the progress of events in any country by doing something towards shaping human feeling or right action, than by any other means, however just sentiments. He maintained that a civilised people was entitled to action in regard to any movement disturbing the arrangements of human feeling in any great community, and that it was their duty to meet it if it had a tendency to break up the associations and order of society. It was impossible for a community here or elsewhere to be inassessable to the moral results of the human feelings all over the world, how much more must it appeal to the feelings of a British community, when it was borne in mind that this great country—America—was a land of Anglo-Saxons, and that the human feelings of the Anglo-Saxons, and one common religion. Again, surely there must be one side in this conflict which had the right, or had more right than the other. He would at this point, he thought, be permitted to refer to the address to the President of the Federal States, which was spoken plainly on two or three points, and the meeting would be able to judge whether it was a just and reasonable appeal. The substance of the address was narrowed down to this—that this rebellion was unlike other rebellions in the history of the world, to oppose tyranny and slavery, but to found an empire upon human slavery (He then read the address). He would place on any social ground, to prevent unjust taxation, or anything of the kind, but to extinguish the life of liberty, to create a commonwealth of, and to make a nation of slaves. He would not ask the question of evidence, he should prefer reading from the organs of Southern writers themselves, rather than state himself the views of the rebellious party, and for the purpose of showing the nature of a rebellion of a year before the rebellion actually broke out. He would then leave the meeting to judge whether the intention of the South was not to found a republic, or a freignry perhaps, of a commonwealth, of which the South should be the human slaves, and not African exactly, but even if it had the power, that of people like those assembled at this meeting, that the first thing they had to prove was that this rebellion took place, and that it was a rebellion a slave empire. A few years before the war broke out, a paper, published in Alabama in the year 1855,

Free Society ! We sicken at the name. What is it but a conglomeration of greasy mechanics, filthy operatives, small-fisted Irish and moon-struck theorists ! All the Northerners, and especially the New England States, are devoid of society and of well-bred gentlemen. The prevailing class one meets with is that of mechanics struggling to be genteel, and small farmers who take their own drudgery, and yet who are hardly fit for association with the gentleman's body-servant. This is your free society, which the Northern hordes are endeavoring to extend into Kansas.

We come now to the *New Orleans Delta*, a better known and, indeed, influential paper. In 1855 that journal said :—

We not only strive to make territories, now free, slave territories, and to acquire new territory into which to extend the free system, but we also strive to make the territories reopen the African slave trade, that every white man might have a chance to make himself owner of one or more negroes, and go to the aid of the slaveholder, who is now being driven back to bankruptcy. But the North would never consent to this; they would dissolve the Union rather than grant it, say the abolitionists. I have no doubt that the South would be as scrupulous as you look when dishonestly shaking your heads. I do not oppose any more bitter a demand like this, than I do the demand for the abolition of slavery. I would try it. There is nothing to lose by the experiment. At all events, if the South should refuse to open the African slave trade, no more proof of how injurious the trade should exist, it would give one more reason for the abolition of slavery. I have no doubt that it would become to us, and would indicate one more signal advantage to us, if the South should refuse to open the present heterogeneous association called the Union.

The next extract was from the *Richmond Enquirer*, which he believed was a leading paper in the Southern States.

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fish. These were the preliminaries of this great insurrection. Since we had had some evidence as to their present intentions, he would now report to their meeting with the opinions of some of the friends of freedom and of Stephens, the Vice-President of the Confederate States, revolvers from one of the noisiest fabrics that freedom ever reared in the world. Jefferson Davis was a man of very great ability, information, and general intelligence. His speaking of the re-opening of the slave trade, he says:—

I disclaim any coincidence of opinion with those who prate of the necessity of the continuance of the trade. The interest of Mississippi, not of the continuance of the trade, is the only thing that could be strengthened by the presence of a due proportion of the colored population. It is not to be supposed that the slave would probably follow if the gates of the States were thrown open. This conclusion in relation to Mississippi is a general one. It is not supposed to be applicable to Texas, to Louisiana, or to any future acquisitions to be made south of the Rio Grande.

But what said Stephens, who was a little more outspoken? He says:—

It is useless to wage war about abstract rights, or to quarrel with the social and political surroundings of the times we get more Africans. Negro slavery is but in its infancy.

The ideas entertained at the time of the formation of the old confederacy, and the consequent enslavement of the African race was in violation of the laws of God, and of the rights of man, in a social, morally, and politically. Our new Government is a new era in the history of the world, and its foundations are laid—its corner stones—upon the great truth, that the negro is to be equal to the white man; that slavery—subordination to the inferior race is not good for the human mind; and that all men are to be free. This new Government is the first in the history of the world, based upon these great principles, philosophical, and moral truths. It is upon these principles that the new Government is founded. It cannot permit itself to doubt the ultimate success of the tall new principles. It is a principle throughout the civilized and enlightened world. This new Government is the first in the history of the world, based upon these corner stones in our new edifice.

Here we had the intentions of the Southerners, and the motives by which they were induced to enter into this great contest, the hoped for issue of which was plainly set forth in the declarations of their acknowledged leaders. Their newspapers, ministers of religion, books, orators, and poets, repeatedly promulgated the doctrine that their people would protect themselves should be subjected to slavery without respect to climate or colour, and they would as soon replenish their fields with recruits from the Pacific or this territory as from Africa. The address which he had to ask his hearers to adopt, as the voice of this meeting, and as the voice of all those who might afterwards rise, was

to His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the State of New York, desire to approach your Excellency to express the sentiments of our fellow-citizens with which we have witnessed the cruel and oppressive treatment of the colored people in sympathy with the loyal citizens engaged in this civil conflict.

In common with all persons throughout the world, we have beheld with astonishment and abhorrence the rebellion in the Southern States for the avowed purpose of founding an empire on the blood of the innocent and the destruction of a Government so opposed to the spirit of civilized government and civilization as will be frustrated in His own good time by the Great and Omnipotent Ruler of the Universe. This day is the day of our discontent when the cause of freedom should be triumphant and the restoration of tranquility to the American people.

The Slave and the Freedman are constantly evinced by your Excellency in the trying difficulties of this war.

And we trust the venemance to which we are thus subjected will be rendered to you and the full fellow-countryman.

You have been told that we will not render their tribute until we receive the reward of your services in seeing your country re-established in freedom and prosperity; in other words, until we are fully sensible that this war was not entered into with a view to the extension of slavery, but rather for the vindication of the constitution and rights of the Union, we are nevertheless deeply grieved that the Government has not seen fit to make compensation of the slave, who, we hope, will speedily be raised to a place of social equality with the free citizen. We are, however, offering to the loyal states compensation for the voluntary manumission of their slaves, and in proclaiming the right of the slave to freedom, we are also protesting against the rebellion. We are, therefore, faithful adherents to the constitution, and we are, at the same time, true to the interests of freedom. To your Excellency belongs the immortal honor of first proclaiming freedom to the American slave, and, in so doing, to have secured the freedom of the whole nation. In recognition which the world desires, we do not draw our eyes to the distant future, but we are content to see the day when we are rounded in dealing with a matter so inwrought with the American people, and so difficult to be judged of by a foreign people.

There were persons, he was aware, who thought he ought not to be a member of the Society of Friends (Hear, hear). But he knew the facts which their opinions took both here and in England. They urged that it was inconsistent with the principles of democracy to seek to restrain a people from obtaining their rights. He claimed that the claims of those who claimed separation and independence, their claims ought to be respected. Again, we were told that these Americans deserved to be chastised and humiliated for their sins against the principles of justice. He said that he had bad as the South, having acted in complicity with slavery. But he disputed all these propositions. Even if there were ten millions of men on the side of the Southern rebellion, he would not be more moved. He said that they could show for what objects they sought it. He had heard of a gentleman, distinguished in this colony by a rather political name, that of Frank Gardiner, and it might be asked whether he would not be a member of the Society of Friends to establish an independent Riverine province. When men have thought proper to revolt against the constituted authorities, to which they had hitherto given aid, they ought to state the reasons for which they sought independence; and if it was for rapine, plunder, and fraud, and that worst of all crimes the prostration of human beings, then the civilised parts of the world were interested in repressing the rebellion. He said that the Providence of God would bring wrong had wrong consequences, and that those who profited by the wrong would be visited by the penalty of violating the great laws of nature. This penalty he said would be visited upon the instruments he named that raised within itself into instruments of violence, disorder, and irreligion. On the one hand, there was a race of oligarchs who were the cause of the wrong, and on the other, the victims of the wrong, human beings, plundered by

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ourselves if we thought these men represented the tone of opinion in the general community. Although the North was answerable for a good deal of complicity and temporising with slavery, the circumstances in which they were placed entitled them to be understood. The men who were in the North when they had kept their ground manfully, had educated the people, and fostered the spirit of freedom which, sooner or later, must end in the complete emancipation of the slave; this Union being the course ever since the having been established. Jefferson Davis, who afterwards became the presidential chair, but never a slaveholder, said, long ago, foreshadowing some such tremendous crisis as this, "I tremble when I think that God is just; if there should ever come a rising of the slaves. He has no attribute that can side with the slaveholder." It was not until the late war that the North was still perhaps the Northern States did wrong in temporising too much. But there were millions of free men in America following industrial avocations who had never seen a slave within the pale of the Union, who practically knew nothing of slavery, and it would

him upon the character of a whole people we must look to their institutions, the course of thought, the declarations of their orators, the character of their literature, and the extent to which they supported religion and education; by these evidences we shall be enabled to detect a period or isolated act. To enable us to judge of what had been the course of things in the North and in the South, he might refer to a few most eloquent figures. Virginia was looked upon as the mother State among the slave States, and had been colonized twenty years; it was the seat of the fiercest and most systematic slaveholders, and it was a very successful source for the support of a numerous settlement of human beings. It had now a free population of only fifteen to the square mile. Go to the North which was comparatively sterile and unfitted for the increase of human-kind, we find that the population amounted to eighty-two persons to the square mile. It was not this an evidence of the success of free principles in the North as against the principle of slavery in the South? As regarded the improvement

the human race, he might say that, in the slave States, where the population was almost entirely black, there were no public libraries, whilst there were 14,911 public libraries in the North, showing that the oligarchs of the South had done for education. The books in the Southern libraries, however, amounted to 69,697 volumes, whilst those in the free States numbered 1,000,000. Here we saw what had been the cause of enlightenment and Christian benevolence in the two divisions of this Republic under the Government of the Union. The North had been the land of credit and progress as compared with the South. With regard to slavery, they had themselves got rid of it, and by building up society on a free basis, enlightening it, they had done all they could to make a new foundation for the great Constitution under which they lived. He maintained that that we should be perfectly justified in following the proposed direction. The occasion called for the exercise of courage and firmness in every part of the world. No report of greater glory in any

could be found, and we might safely trust that good would arise from the expression of our sympathies, our feelings, and opinions of what was right to people of the same family, language, religion, and literature of the same country, and of the same race as ourselves. We had an army of Britons, and of the Britons, as descendants of Britons, as Australians, and that interest was on the side of those who were fighting for that noble Constitution under which they had grown up to be a great people, converting a wretched colony into a country, and a wilderness into the arts and appliances of civilised industry, and the right of freedom, and become an example to other peoples. He made bold to say that more had been done there for the education of the great masses of the people than in any other nation in the world. We should be inseparable from the traditions of our national history, and false to the spirit of our forefathers, if we did not pray that victory might crown the efforts of the men who were fighting against an organisation that sought to erect a monstrous commercial empire founded upon the subjugation of fellow-beings. (Loud cheer.)

Mr. ROBERT STEWART, M.L.A., seconded the resolution. After the many able speeches which they had heard that evening, it would not be necessary for him to detain them long. He rejoiced to think that what had been so well said would do much towards clearing away the great amount of misconception which here existed upon this subject. They sympathised with the North in the great struggle that was going on in the States, because they believed the

of slavery, and for that cause alone. With the question as to the right of the South to have a separate and independent Government, they had not, in his opinion, anything whatever to do. Their influence in carrying out this movement might not be very great, but it would be a beneficial one; it would be on the right side, and would tend, in some degree, to all events, to strengthen a good cause.

Mr. D. C. DAZOLEISH, M.L.A., had great pleasure in supporting the motion for the adoption of the address. He did so, however, without binding himself to an explicit approval of the address, as a member of the anti-slavery committee could not do so, in view of the long vacillating conduct of President Lincoln, during a considerable portion of his term of office, in great contempt. But the address, as he understood it, was principally drawn up with a view to let it appear that the subject was one which was not the subject of slavery. It was to the martyrs of freedom, like John Brown, sent from the North to the South, that the increased interest now felt in the cause of American liberty was mainly to be attributed. It was to show that every nation which refused to ably join down that every nation which attempted, in fighting its independence, to base itself upon slavery, did not deserve to win a separate existence, but, on the contrary, merited nothing but the same fate which had befallen every civilized people. This was a matter in which, as Britons, they could not but feel deeply interested, for many of their fellow countrymen were suffering in the mother country through this very war—so much so, that slavery had actually been abolished in every civilized country, which it had caused. It was to show that war would ever have to sever the chains of the slave system—but for that the present state of things in the Southern States might have lasted for centuries. He believed that the only way to end slavery in the Southern States was, he feared, the only solution of the difficulty.

Mr. M. REYNOLDS, having ascended the platform, said he should not have troubled the meeting if he had not observed that there was a difference of opinion amongst them—there being evidently an expression of some sort of dissent. He said, "No, No, and 'D did Bobb Towns send you here!'" Mr. Reynolds went on, amidst considerable interruption, to say that he proposed the adoption of another address—an address to the Queen—the subject being the rights of the colored people and the rights of the fishermen. This proposition was received with much laughter and noise.

Mr. PARKES and the Rev. Mr. WILSON protested against the proposition of Mr. Reynolds as being altogether out of order.

The CHAIRMAN decided that Mr. Reynolds was not a member. He then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. RABBI DAVIS moved the third resolution, which was as follows:—

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The resolution was put and carried unanimously. A collection was then made for the man Hewlett, who was stated by Mr. John Davis to be badly off. A vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.
Thursday evening.

Amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—		
Brandy	...	£597 10 11
Gin	...	£20 10 0
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	...	£2 16 11
Whisky	...	£264 10 0
Rum	...	£167 18 0
All other spirits	...	£37 8 0
Wine	...	91 10 0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	...	£1 13 4
Tobacco and snuff	...	£26 2 0
Cigars	...	15 0 0
Tea	...	£37 11 6
Coffee and chicory	...	37 1 4
Sugar, refined	...	£6 10 0
Do. unrefined	...	£780 19 4
Piottage	...	£42 10 8
Total	...	£1380 1 1

The Escorts have arrived with the following quantities of gold-dust:—Western, 2551 ozs. dwts.; Southern, 2934 ozs. 15 dwts. 15 grs. Total, 5486 ozs. 15 grs.

Messrs. Mort and Co. held to-day their weekly produce sale. The quantity of wool catalogued was 138 bales, of which about forty-six were withdrawn. The wool market was dull, and there was not much disposition to operate, except at reduced rates. The principal lots sold were:—10 bales fleeces, DK, 16½d.; 14 bales, CxM, 18½d.; 7 bales, CxM, 19½d.; 12 bales, grease, T, 8½d.; 8 bales, scoured, H, 26d. This lot of wool was very well got up, and caused some competition. Prices ranged thus:—Fleeces, 16d. to 20½d.; scoured, 14½d. to 26d.; grease, 8½d. to 10d.; handwashed, 17d.; mixed, 4½d. to 13½d.; locks, 7½d. to 8½d.

SHEEPskins were without any alteration. About 2000 were sold at from 4d. to 6d $\frac{1}{2}$. per pound.

TALLOW.—The market was better supplied, and prices ruled about 1s. per cwt. lower. Of 42 casks offered, 13 were passed. The lots sold ranged from 31s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt.

HIDES were in rather better demand. A lot of 114 heavy hides brought 14s. each, which was the highest figure realised. About 1000 hides were disposed of at from 9s. to 14s. each. A lot of shank bones brought £6 17s. 6d. per ton.

The following is from a private letter received from Mauritius per Mary Miller, dated 24th April:—

There has been a great difference in the amount of business transacted in provisions this week compared to the preceding one. On Thursday and Friday the market was very quiet, and on Saturday last, has received a check, and but few sales of either wheat or flour have since been made. We have had since then a fair demand for flour, but not much for wheat. The country, and farmers are now very busily employed, and have no time or inclination to bring wheat to market. Orders for flour are not numerous, and the demand is not great enough to allow them to be executed. On the other hand, the demand for provisions is very large, and the millers generally do not care to press sales, as it is very doubtful whether they will be able to purchase much wheat for some time to come.

There has been very little selling, and some of the small transactions have been made at a loss, and it is probable that the Port. The town price is about 5s. 6d.

MEAT AND POULTRY.—Butter business has been slack. The rates asked are \$2.40 for high quality, and \$2.20 for standard. Cream is in demand, may be purchased at from \$13 to \$14 per ton; country butter is lower.

Wool.—Prices keep firm, and small sales have taken place at 14 and 15 id per bushel. Stocks are limited.

Oats and Barley.—There are hardly any oats to be obtained. There is a good demand for malting samples of both Cope and English. Barley is being sold at a dull rate.

Farm and Dairy Products.—The market for stock is much overstocked, and it is very difficult to make wholesale sales. The retail demand has much fallen off. Prices have seriously declined.

The same remarks will apply to eggs. Bacon is more plentiful.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—On Monday

evening, a public meeting was held in the hall of the
 School of Arts, for the purpose of considering how to
 strengthen the Government. The meeting was opened
 by the Mayor. Between the works on the Great Southern
 Railway. Between two hundred and fifty and three
 hundred persons were present, and the proceedings
 seemed to excite the greatest possible interest. The
 Mayor, who was spoken for by Mr. P. Digsum, moved
 the following resolution:—"This meeting, feeling the
 necessity of combined action as the only true means
 of strengthening the hands of the Government in
 the struggle with the Great Southern Railway, appoint the
 following gentlemen as a committee to watch over the progress
 of that railroad:—Messrs. William Davies, Philip
 Conolly, Mr. Conolly, Messrs. James Marden, Charles
 J. Poole, R. H. Blatchford, A. Finlay, E. Butler, C. H. Walsh, J. Collins, and
 E. Dixon." Seconded by Mr. Conolly. Mr. Butler
 Arnhem begged to move:—"That it is the opinion of
 this meeting that an expression of satisfaction be
 presented to the Hon. John Robertson, for the great boon
 which he has conferred upon the people of New South
 Wales by the Land Act previous to entertaining any other business.
 The chairman suggested that this ought not to
 appear as an amendment; but would more properly
 be a resolution. The reason for this was, that Mr.
 Arnhem was quite satisfied with this course. The
 chairman was about to put the first resolution, when
 Mr. C. H. Walsh suggested that its wording might be
 altered. It appeared to be a strong way of
 strengthening the hands of the Government, and
 appoint a sort of vigilance committee to watch over
 a work which they were carrying out. For himself,
 he thought the Government ought to be watched;
 but nothing could be done, unless the committee
 that a committee could have any influence over the
 Government. The committee ought rather to be
 appointed to watch over the proceedings of the Southern
 Railway, and to see that they were carried out in
 nothing like union or coherence. If only five of the
 Southern members would combine, they could exercise
 a very material influence. Mr. Collins seconded
 the amendment. The meeting then divided, and
 parties ceased to wait, after which the amendment and
 original motion were put, but it seemed difficult to
 say for which the greater number of hands was held.
 The meeting then divided, the supporters of the
 original motion and of the amendment taking opposite
 sides of the hall. The original motion was then
 put, and carried. The amendment was then put,
 some brief remarks, saying:—"That the following
 gentlemen be appointed a deputation to wait upon the
 Honorable the Minister for Lands to obtain what in-
 formation they may be able to give in reference to
 the progress of the Great Southern Railway. The
 Mayor, Messrs. P. Digsum, William Conolly, Rossi,
 and E. Butler." Seconded by Mr. Conolly. The
 amendment was then put and carried. Three cheers
 were then given for the Government, and the meeting
 terminated.—*Goulburn Herald.*

MR. LEAD STICKING-UP.—On Thursday last, Mr. H. M'Leod of the Lower Turin, left Bathurst on his way towards the Leclach; and he reached King's Plains on Thursday evening, and on Friday morning started on his way to Port Adelaide at 6 o'clock, within two or three miles of Casterton, a strange looking fellow, who came up to him and told him that a stand, and when he refused to do so, the stranger, who was well mounted, rode close to him, and presenting a revolver to his ear, threatened to blow out his brains if he proceeded. Mr. M'Leod then pulled up, and was taken a little off the road, where he found a mate of the robber's, well armed, standing guard over several others who were

way, the robbers stopped in the night, and Mr. McLeod was ordered to dismount and delivered, and the robbers took from him \$75 in cash, a watch, saddle and bridle, and a whip, and then they rode off. They kept the prisoners with the others until they half past four, and then eleven persons, and at about half-stroke of clock they were all released. The robbers were well mounted and each carried a gun, and some of them carried a brace of revolvers, but they were not armed with a brace of revolvers, but they were on the look out for Sergeant Higgs, who had been attending the Court of Quarter Sessions in Bathurst, and they threatened what they would do to him, and they then started, stating that they intended to give him fifty lashes, and the man who was worthy constable happened to take another road home, and the villains were disappointed. The parties stuck up were all unharmed, and were consequently unbound, and a report of the affair was made to the police, but we have not yet heard of the capture of the bushrangers.—*Bathurst Free Press of*

CATTLE-STEALING AND KILLING.—The Carcass correspondent of the *Bathurst Free Press* says:—This crime is now being carried on to a fearful and ruinous extent. A settler of the name of Webb, who had been robbed of forty head of fat cattle at one sweep, stated that eighteen months ago he had 180 head, and that they all (excepting about thirty) had been stolen from him in fives and sixes at a time. On this last occasion his cattle were taken and driven eight miles in four days; thanks, however, to the exertions of Inspector Singleton, who telegraphed about in different directions, a clue was obtained.

[illegible]

A POLISH SALT MINE.—We came suddenly upon a group of workmen, under a shelving ledge, whose floor was occupied in detaching masses of crystallized salt from the walls of the mine. Some of the men were leaning to the middle, having nothing on but a pair of trousers and boots, and wrought with their crowbars and pickaxes by the light of a few green-lanterns held by grimy little boys. The men were hungry like ourselves. Some of the men, by the same subterranean family, were sitting on the floor, leaning on their backs, punching away with tremendous force and toil at the rugged masses of salt overhead and on their heads, faces, and bodies glittering with salt. The snow-white powder lay upon them as upon the floor, while others stood up, to get their arms into the

dealing into the lower circles. Seeing our lights, they stopped to gaze at us. Was it possible they were human beings, those bearded, shaggy, grimy-looking creatures? Possibly, they may well represent the infernal character of the place, the place of the infernal (the surface of it I mean) had I seen such a monstrous group; shocks of hair all powdered with salt; glaring whites, overhung by white lashes, flashing in the darkness of lemps; brawny forms glittering with crystal droplets; and a dark current of the surface of sweat! No wonder I started, and felt something akin to distrust. They might be made of things in reality, and take a sudden notion to hurt me into one of their infernal pits by way of pestime, in which case I should have no consolation would be that, where there was such a thing as a consolation, there would be no difficulty about the preservation of the same. After all, there was something sad in the condition of these poor wretches—shut out from the glorious light of day, immersed in deep dark pits hundreds of feet under the surface of the earth, as it were, for life, in the bowels of the earth.

men flavour their food is gathered with infinite toil, and mingled with bitter sweat! — *Harper's Newsmagazine*.

GUESSING BY THE SOUND.—There lately resided in Ayabire village a man who proposed, like Bailey, to write an etymological dictionary of the English language. Being asked what he understood the word pathology to mean, he answered, with readiness and confidence, "Why, the art of road-making." to be

Department of Public Works.
Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see Government Gazette, and the list of tenders in the columns of this paper. No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Great Western Road, 4th District.
1-63. Upper Brook Creek Bridge.
2-63. Red Ridge, near First Gungah Swamp.
3-63. West of Gungah Swamp.
4-63. West of Gungah Swamp.
5-63. Streets of Orange.
Construction of a Bridge over the Gungah Swamp, near the Gungah Swamp.
Construction of a Bridge over the Run of Water Creek, near Gungah.
Extension of the G. & S. Railway, contracts Nos. 4 and 5.
Fencing G. & S. Railway extension, contract No. 3.
Supply of furniture, for Police Office, Newcastle.
Construction of a Stone Dyke, Farm Cove, fronting the Botanical Garden.
Erection of Police Station, Westworth.
Erection of Court-house, Westworth.
Construction of Stone Pier, Ulladulla.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—The Treasury, New South Wales, 27th May, 1863.
I am directed by the Treasury to inform you that the following tenders for the conveyance of mails, to and from the various places for five months, or one year, and from the month of August next, persons who are disposed to tender for providing the same, are invited to transmit their tenders, to the General Post Office, before 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of July, endorsed "Tender for Conveyance of Mails."

1. To and from Gungah, Gungah, Narrabri, and Wauchope, once a week.
2. To and from Wauchope and Gungah, once a week.
3. To and from Gungah and Wauchope, once a week.
4. To and from Gungah, Wauchope, Narrabri, and Wauchope, twice a week.
5. To and from Gungah, Wauchope, Narrabri, and Wauchope, twice a week.
6. To and from Gungah, Wauchope, Narrabri, and Wauchope, twice a week.

CONTRACTS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—The Treasury, New South Wales, 11th May, 1863.
I am directed by the Treasury to inform you that the following tenders for the supply of the public service, to and from the various places for five months, or one year, and from the month of August next, persons who are disposed to tender for providing the same, are invited to transmit their tenders, to the General Post Office, before 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of July, endorsed "Tender for Conveyance of Mails."

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THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)
CAPITAL: ONE MILLION STERLING.
Established 1846.
Governor—The Right Hon. the Earl of Eglinton and Kincardine, Governor-General of India.
Head Office, 6, George-street, Edinburgh.
The Directors of the Colonial Life Assurance Company beg to intimate that a Local Board of Directors has been appointed at Sydney, with power to accept proposals with reference to Head Office; and that Mr. WILLIAM RAMBOLD, Esq., has been appointed Agent and Secretary to the Local Board, the sub-agents in New South Wales corresponding with the Sydney agent on all matters of business.
By order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAM THOMAS THOMSON, Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Secretary.

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J. FLEMING, Esq., 1, St. James's-street, Strand, Director of the London and County Bank.
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F. H. DAWSON, Esq., of Messrs. Danger, Gledhill, and Co.
Medical Adviser—Dr. JAMES G. COX.
Agent and Secretary to the Board—WILLIAM RAMBOLD, Esq., at the Office of the United Fire and Marine Insurance Company, 325, George-street, Sydney.
Annual Income of the Company exceeds One hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling.
Subsisting assurance, Two millions nine hundred thousand pounds sterling.
The Company have divided profits on two occasions (in 1854 and 1859) when large dividends were made to policyholders.
In addition to the agencies of the Company in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, branch offices and agencies have been established in British North America, in the East of India, and in the West Indies, and in all the 18th colonies, where proposals may be made, premiums received, and claims paid.
Prospectuses, forms of proposals, and every information regarding the Company may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
WILLIAM RAMBOLD, Esq., at the United Insurance Company's Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.
The Books close for the FIFTEENTH YEAR on 25th MAY, 1864.

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GENTS' PATENT CALF, elastic sides, 8 1/4, 9 1/4, 10 1/4, 11 1/4, 12 1/4, 13 1/4, 14 1/4, 15 1/4, 16 1/4, 17 1/4, 18 1/4, 19 1/4, 20 1/4, 21 1/4, 22 1/4, 23 1/4, 24 1/4, 25 1/4, 26 1/4, 27 1/4, 28 1/4, 29 1/4, 30 1/4, 31 1/4, 32 1/4, 33 1/4, 34 1/4, 35 1/4, 36 1/4, 37 1/4, 38 1/4, 39 1/4, 40 1/4, 41 1/4, 42 1/4, 43 1/4, 44 1/4, 45 1/4, 46 1/4, 47 1/4, 48 1/4, 49 1/4, 50 1/4, 51 1/4, 52 1/4, 53 1/4, 54 1/4, 55 1/4, 56 1/4, 57 1/4, 58 1/4, 59 1/4, 60 1/4, 61 1/4, 62 1/4, 63 1/4, 64 1/4, 65 1/4, 66 1/4, 67 1/4, 68 1/4, 69 1/4, 70 1/4, 71 1/4, 72 1/4, 73 1/4, 74 1/4, 75 1/4, 76 1/4, 77 1/4, 78 1/4, 79 1/4, 80 1/4, 81 1/4, 82 1/4, 83 1/4, 84 1/4, 85 1/4, 86 1/4, 87 1/4, 88 1/4, 89 1/4, 90 1/4, 91 1/4, 92 1/4, 93 1/4, 94 1/4, 95 1/4, 96 1/4, 97 1/4, 98 1/4, 99 1/4, 100 1/4, 101 1/4, 102 1/4, 103 1/4, 104 1/4, 105 1/4, 106 1/4, 107 1/4, 108 1/4, 109 1/4, 110 1/4, 111 1/4, 112 1/4, 113 1/4, 114 1/4, 115 1/4, 116 1/4, 117 1/4, 118 1/4, 119 1/4, 120 1/4, 121 1/4, 122 1/4, 123 1/4, 124 1/4, 125 1/4, 126 1/4, 127 1/4, 128 1/4, 129 1/4, 130 1/4, 131 1/4, 132 1/4, 133 1/4, 134 1/4, 135 1/4, 136 1/4, 137 1/4, 138 1/4, 139 1/4, 140 1/4, 141 1/4, 142 1/4, 143 1/4, 144 1/4, 145 1/4, 146 1/4, 147 1/4, 148 1/4, 149 1/4, 150 1/4, 151 1/4, 152 1/4, 153 1/4, 154 1/4, 155 1/4, 156 1/4, 157 1/4, 158 1/4, 159 1/4, 160 1/4, 161 1/4, 162 1/4, 163 1/4, 164 1/4, 165 1/4, 166 1/4, 167 1/4, 168 1/4, 169 1/4, 170 1/4, 171 1/4, 172 1/4, 173 1/4, 174 1/4, 175 1/4, 176 1/4, 177 1/4, 178 1/4, 179 1/4, 180 1/4, 181 1/4, 182 1/4, 183 1/4, 184 1/4, 185 1/4, 186 1/4, 187 1/4, 188 1/4, 189 1/4, 190 1/4, 191 1/4, 192 1/4, 193 1/4, 194 1/4, 195 1/4, 196 1/4, 197 1/4, 198 1/4, 199 1/4, 200 1/4, 201 1/4, 202 1/4, 203 1/4, 204 1/4, 205 1/4, 206 1/4, 207 1/4, 208 1/4, 209 1/4, 210 1/4, 211 1/4, 212 1/4, 213 1/4, 214 1/4, 215 1/4, 216 1/4, 217 1/4, 218 1/4, 219 1/4, 220 1/4, 221 1/4, 222 1/4, 223 1/4, 224 1/4, 225 1/4, 226 1/4, 227 1/4, 228 1/4, 229 1/4, 230 1/4, 231 1/4, 232 1/4, 233 1/4, 234 1/4, 235 1/4, 236 1/4, 237 1/4, 238 1/4, 239 1/4, 240 1/4, 241 1/4, 242 1/4, 243 1/4, 244 1/4, 245 1/4, 246 1/4, 247 1/4, 248 1/4, 249 1/4, 250 1/4, 251 1/4, 252 1/4, 253 1/4, 254 1/4, 255 1/4, 256 1/4, 257 1/4, 258 1/4, 259 1/4, 260 1/4, 261 1/4, 262 1/4, 263 1/4, 264 1/4, 265 1/4, 266 1/4, 267 1/4, 268 1/4, 269 1/4, 270 1/4, 271 1/4, 272 1/4, 273 1/4, 274 1/4, 275 1/4, 276 1/4, 277 1/4, 278 1/4, 279 1/4, 280 1/4, 281 1/4, 282 1/4, 283 1/4, 284 1/4, 285 1/4, 286 1/4, 287 1/4, 288 1/4, 289 1/4, 290 1/4, 291 1/4, 292 1/4, 293 1/4, 294 1/4, 295 1/4, 296 1/4, 297 1/4, 298 1/4, 299 1/4, 300 1/4, 301 1/4, 302 1/4, 303 1/4, 304 1/4, 305 1/4, 306 1/4, 307 1/4, 308 1/4, 309 1/4, 310 1/4, 311 1/4, 312 1/4, 313 1/4, 314 1/4, 315 1/4, 316 1/4, 317 1/4, 318 1/4, 319 1/4, 320 1/4, 321 1/4, 322 1/4, 323 1/4, 324 1/4, 325 1/4, 326 1/4, 327 1/4, 328 1/4, 329 1/4, 330 1/4, 331 1/4, 332 1/4, 333 1/4, 334 1/4, 335 1/4, 336 1/4, 337 1/4, 338 1/4, 339 1/4, 340 1/4, 341 1/4, 342 1/4, 343 1/4, 344 1/4, 345 1/4, 346 1/4, 347 1/4, 348 1/4, 349 1/4, 350 1/4, 351 1/4, 352 1/4, 353 1/4, 354 1/4, 355 1/4, 356 1/4, 357 1/4, 358 1/4, 359 1/4, 360 1/4, 361 1/4, 362 1/4, 363 1/4, 364 1/4, 365 1/4, 366 1/4, 367 1/4, 368 1/4, 369 1/4, 370 1/4, 371 1/4, 372 1/4, 373 1/4, 374 1/4, 375 1/4, 376 1/4, 377 1/4, 378 1/4, 379 1/4, 380 1/4, 381 1/4, 382 1/4, 383 1/4, 384 1/4, 385 1/4, 386 1/4, 387 1/4, 388 1/4, 389 1/4

SALES BY AUCTION.
THIS DAY'S HORSE SALE.

SYDNEY LAMBERT'S Sale, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, will comprise the following:—
1 bay cob, thoroughly broken in to harness and saddle
1 black cob, perfectly quiet in buggy, harness, and saddle
1 chest and harness, 1 dogcart and spider
10 horses (of various descriptions).

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from Mr. F. Whitmore, to sell, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, 6th June, at 2 o'clock, 20 head of horses, broken-in to saddle and harness, and in good condition.
No reserve.
Terms, cash.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. J. M. Grogan, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 8th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock, 200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots, from his noted station, Merindab.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. T. Skilleen, to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 8th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock, 100 head of prime cattle, in lots.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Produce Store, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 6th June, at 11 o'clock, to follow Messrs. Durham and Irwin's sale.
40 bales wool.
Terms, cash.

KENT-STREET, CITY OF SYDNEY.
STONE-BUILT DWELLING, SHOP, and BAKERY, occupied by Mr. JOHN O'BRIEN, fronting Kent-street, a few yards from the GAS HOTEL, and extending to JERKING-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 8th June, at 11 o'clock, All that piece of land having a frontage 20 FEET to KENT-STREET, with a depth of about 80 feet, extending to JERKING-STREET, to which it has a frontage of 30 feet, on which are those extensive premises occupied by Mr. O'Brien, baker, comprising a commodious shop and dwelling-house containing eight apartments, kitchen, and cellar, with private entrance and hall in front, and at the rear large yard, in which is a stone-built bakery and store fitted with ovens, &c.

This is a valuable city property in a first-class position, fronting a main thoroughfare and extending to a good street, overlooking the harbour at the back. The special attention of those seeking favourable investments is directed to this sale, which will be positive.

TITLE, unquestionable. Full particulars of which can be obtained from Messrs. HILLIARD and CURTIS, Solicitors, Hunter-street.

MONDAY, 8th June.

ROCKY POINT ROAD, COOK'S RIVER.

SIX CHOICE MARKET GARDEN FARMS, being the residue of Taylor's celebrated 63 acre grant, fronting the Rocky Point Road, between BAY'S PURCHASE and the WHEELMAN OUBOIR, about two miles beyond the Cook's River Dam. These farms contain from 3½ ACRES to 12 ACRES EACH, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. The soil on them is acknowledged to be very rich, indeed SUPERIOR to ANY in the LOCALITY, and they are admirably adapted, from their proximity to the city, for MARKET GARDEN purposes.

Terms, very liberal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. HAMILTON to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 8th June, at 11 o'clock, The residue of this well-known valuable grant, on the ROCKY POINT ROAD, near Sydney.

No further notice is necessary to attract attention to this sale, as both the position and the quality of the land is reported to be unequalled in the locality, being for the most part rich alluvial market-garden land, most favourably situated within a short distance by a good road from the city.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

THIS DAY.

Telescope Dining Table, Sofa, Chaise, Lounging Chair, Bagatelle Board, Chessmen, Dinner Wagon, Glass Case, Office Table, Iron Bedstead, and Bedding, Marble-top and other Washstands, Toilet Glasses, Dressing Tables, Platedware, China, Glass, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT HILLS is favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, A quantity of household furniture, &c.

Terms, cash.

Green Tea, 1000 packages, damaged.

Ex Star of Peace, from Shanghai.

Hyacinths, 1000 packages.

Teakwood, 1000 packages.

Young Hyacinths, 1000 packages.

In Chais, Halves, and Boxes.

To Grocers, To Storekeepers, To Speculators, To Country Buyers, and others.

At Auction Sale, at the New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant.

Time, 11 o'clock prompt.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Star of Peace, from Shanghai.

Damaged by sea water.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from Messrs. Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co., to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt, Ex Star of Peace.

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Ex Star of Peace.

Postponed till THIS DAY, June 6th, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

To Clothiers, To Quilters, To Woollen Drapers, To Drapers, &c., &c.

Seventy-six Packages of really First-class Clothing, from the celebrated house of Henry Russell.

THIS DAY, June 6th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely, Seventy-six packages of first-class clothing, comprising:—

Blue ribbed pilot coat, bound

Fancy cheviot ditto ditto

French velvety ditto

Fancy woollen ditto

Stacey River ditto

Black and blue pouterham coat

Fancy diagonal doanish ditto

Super reversible beaver ditto

Black and coloured doanish ditto

Beaver and steel melton ditto

Blue ribbed pilot American jacket

Ditto cheviot ditto ditto

All wool fancy cheviot ditto

Drab reversible beaver ditto

Beaver ditto ditto

Superior black imperial cheviot ditto

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MONDAY, 8th June, 1863.

Elegant Carved Glass Chimney Glasses.

To Upholsterers, To Furniture Buyers, And others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, 8th June, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely, 2 cases 70 x 50 ditto ditto

2 ditto 60 x 50 ditto ditto

2 ditto 60 x 45 ditto ditto

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2 ditto 60 x 35 ditto ditto

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ROYAL MARRIAGE.—WALTER RENNHY having taken the Bowling Saloon, opposite the Victoria Theatre, Pitt-street, for the purpose of showing the transparencies; ladies and gentlemen are invited to call at a certain hour for cards to inspect the same. 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—Upwards of fifty Transparencies will be lighted up for the occasion. N.B.—more orders taken after **SATURDAY EVENING** WALTER RENNHY, 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—Also on view, and for SALE, three large Transparencies 36 feet long x 9 feet high. WALTER RENNHY, 170, Pitt-street.

ILLUMINATIONS for the Million.

ILLUMINATION.—Transparencies in course of preparation for all the Government Buildings, 170, Pitt-st.

ILLUMINATION.—Come and see the Transparencies in course of preparation, at WALTER RENNYS.

ILLUMINATION.—Transparencies prepared in the most elegant designs, at WALTER RENNYS, 170, Pitt-st.

ILLUMINATION.—The only house in Sydney where good Transparency can be obtained is the Royal British.

ILLUMINATIONS all sizes and all prices, to be had of

WALTER BENNETT, 170, Pitt-street.
ILLUMINATIONS.—Parties are requested to
 their orders without delay. Royal Glass House.
ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Shoet Glass 10 per
 cheaper than any other house in the colony.
BRILLIANT Transparencies on stained glass or like
 at AYTON'S, decorator, 373, Pitt-street.
CRISTAL ILLUMINATION LAMPS IN OIL,
 each. G. COPPIN.
ILLUMINATION LAMPS—Crystal, for Oil—in la-
 G. COPPIN.
 FOR THE GRAND DEMONSTRATION

FOR SALE, a first-rate light pony spring CART.
H.B. Baldwin, Pitt-street, opposite Theatre.

A GOOD BEDROOM, board optional, in a private family. 207, Crown-street, Barry Hills.

A SHOP to LET. Park-street, one door from George-street. Apply on the premises.

A PARTMEN'S VACANT, with BOARD, at MRS. WHITE'S, 199, Macquarie-st., opposite Domain gate.

A SUITE of APARTMENTS to LET, behind Domain gate, at MRS. KEANE'S, 102, Elizabeth-street North.

A PARTMENTS vacant-drawing-rooms, with one or more bedrooms. Wentworth House, 13, Church-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE—Families and gentlemen.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, near Ashfield Station, a gentleman, W. M. MAILER'S, station George-street.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE,—A large drawing-room, lighted up, 2, Devonshire-terrace, Williamstown, moderate.

FURNISHED SITTING AND BED ROOM, both optional, 5, Harnett-street, Woolloomooloo.

OFFICES TO LET, in those spacious Premises now completing, near Cohen's Monster Clothing Hall.

OFFICES TO LET, superior accommodation. Apply to the Housekeeper, 227, George-st, opposite Bridge-st.

OFFICES to LET, at present occupied by *Mr. Reginald*
solicitor, 91, Elizabeth-street North

ROADSIDE INN.—TO LET, the CHARCOAL
INN, situate on the Southern Coast Road, 12
miles from Wollongong, with 1½ acres of Land, and a
good business. The present occupant is retiring through
ill-health. For particulars apply to *Mr. Alderman*
McKEOWN, 57½, George-street, Sydney.

TO LET, a DRAWING-ROOM and two BED
ROOMS, Furnished, 7, Wyndham-square.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in George-street, Rodden,
rooms: rent 3s. Apply 177, Swanston-street.

TO LET, a COTTAGE of five rooms. Apply to DYER, cabinet maker, Rushcutters Bay.

TO LET, a small HOUSE in Wentworth-place. Apply at No. 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Harrington-street, containing five rooms, with detached kitchen and servant room; water laid on. Apply next door, to Mr. CREEVEY.

TO LET, two Front ROOMS, unfurnished, with new kitchen; rent 8s. per week. Apply No. 4, Pyrmont-street, Pyrmont.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE at present occupied by Brien, in Castlemore-street North. Apply to BLACK.

TO LET, near the water, a large front Room, furnished or unfurnished. Apply for address Mr. ALLEN Baker, Kent-street North

TO LET, the SHOP on Brickfield-hill, lately occupied by Mr. Clarke, draper. Apply to Mr. R. BINN 292, George-street.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street North, a HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, &c. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON 262, Castlereagh-street ; or 112, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, two Suites of OFFICES, each 3 large rooms,

TO LET first and second floors, furnished or unfurnished, at
3, Bridge-street. Enquire within.

TO LET, COTTAGE, Bathurst-street, next Parkmore
Works, seven rooms; water laid on. Immediate
possession. Apply to WILLIAM LONG, 420, George-
street.

TO LET, one of those first-class Family RESI-
DENCES, No. 3, Grimes'-buildings, Argyle-street,
with stable coach-house &c. water laid on, and taxes paid.
Apply to A. T. GOOD, or No. 2, same buildings.

TO LET, in Duke-street, corner of Harcourt-street,
COTTAGES, of three residential houses; water
laid on, and a family coach-house. Write
to Mr. J. G. BARNES, 16, St. James's-street, West.

TO LET, in King-street, opposite St. James' Church, a first-class HOUSE, for the family residence, and replete with every convenience. Apply to M. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, in Pitt-street, adjoining the Victoria Theatre, a SHOP and Premises lately occupied by J. Gladstone. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, in Harrington-street, a large YARD, washed, four-stall stable, and two-roomed Cottage, with water laid on. Apply to Mr. CLEVEY, 91, Harrington-street.

TO LET, a genteel Furnished RESIDENCE, suitable for a small family, healthy locality, and within short distance of the city. Rent very moderate. Apply F. E. RISHWORTH, auctioneer, &c., No. 343, George street.

TO DRAPERS and others.—To be LET, with immediate possession, eligible PREMISES, in a fine glass front, situated in the suburbs. The above tract has been carried on there some years, and to a man of business is capable of great extension. A small stock to be taken. Apply KEMP and PARSONS, York-street.

TO LET, for a term of years, and with immediate possession, these old established premises, known as the Peacock Inn, George-street South. The above premises contain twelve rooms, large yard, &c. and being situated opposite the Haymarket are well adapted for any business. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned: Mr. WILLIAM BYRNES, 710, George-street South; or Mr. J. B. VERDAU, Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo; or to Mr. C. BYRNES, Haymarket.

business situated in this main street of the town of "Armagh" known as the NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, now occupied and managed by the owner and landlord, Mr. Joseph Joseph, is above building is contiguous to the "Armagh" Court-house, Telegraph and Post Office, and to the premises now source of erection of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, is in the most central position of what may be justly termed the metropolis of the New England district.

The building is built throughout of brick, and is only desired to be rented in consequence of the inability of the owner—owing to his late severe accident—to carry on business with that promptitude and attention which is required for the New England Hotel so widespread a reputation.

The stock and furniture to be taken at a valuation. Immediate possession can be given.

For further particulars apply to the proprietors, JOSEPH SCHOLDS; or to Mr. EVAN EDWARDS ROWELL, solicitor, Armidale.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD
Subscription, 20s. per quarter.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines	One shilling.
Four lines	Two shillings.
.. ..	Three shillings.

Six lines Four shillings.
And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line
each insertion.
* * * All advertisements under six lines will be charged
to the advertiser's account, if booked.
BIRTH, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 5s. each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment
postage stamps.

STEWART.—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRMAN and Son
at the Office of the *Evening Standard*, 7, Strand, London,
W.C., Friday, June 5th, 1883.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—WALTER RENNYS have taken the Bowling Saloon, opposite the Victoria Theatre, for the purpose of showing the transparencies; ladies and gentlemen are invited to call at establishment for cards to inspect the same. 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—Upwards of fifty Transparencies will be lighted up for the occasion. N.B.—More orders taken after SATURDAY EVENING.

WALTER RENNYS.—170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—Also on view, and for SALE, three large Transparencies, each of 9 feet high. WALTER RENNYS. 170, Pitt-street.

ILLUMINATIONS for the MILITON prepared on shortest notice, at the Royal Blue House.

ILLUMINATION.—Transparencies in course of preparation for all the Government Buildings. 170, Pitt-street.

ILLUMINATION.—Come and see the Transparencies in course of preparation, at WALTER RENNYS.

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TO LET, in Elizabeth-street North, a HOUSE, rooms, kitchen, &c. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street; or 112, Elizabeth-street North.

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